

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—

THE AUSTRALIAN FRESHOLD PASTORAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 400,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. To adopt and carry into effect an agreement entered into between C. B. Fisher and this company. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—T. D. Forsyth, 21, Lombard-street; A. F. Kinnaird, 1, Pall Mall East; R. S. Moncrief, 13, Austin Friars; A. Norris, 17, Cromwell-road; G. A. Stevenson, 13, Austin Friars; E. M. Smith, 4, Atherton-terrace; J. H. Doyle, 16, Poultry.

THE LEAMINGTON AND LILLINGTON BRICK YARD COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 16,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. To acquire leases of lands situated in the parishes of Leamington and Lillington, for the purpose of carrying on the business of brick, tile, and pipe makers. The subscribers are—S. Flavel, Leamington, 20; J. Harrison, Leamington, 5; H. Smith, Leamington, 5; J. T. Mason, Leamington, 20; T. Mason, Leamington, 700; T. Mills, Leamington, 350; J. Fell, Leamington, 10.

JAMES MOUNSEY AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. To acquire the Union Spindle and Flyer Works, at Bolton, and to continue the business of spindle and flyer makers. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. Mounsey, Bolton; T. Barrett, Bolton; P. Heaton, Bolton; A. Martin, Bolton; E. Morris, Bolton; T. E. Smith, Bolton; J. Morris, Bolton.

THE ANGLO-AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 500,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. A shipowner's business in all branches. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—R. Pierpont, Warrington; H. S. L. Gurney, Warrington; J. Ellison, Warrington; E. Bolton, Warrington; J. C. Ridgway, Sankey Bridge; C. Hamilton, Liverpool; S. Henderson, Liverpool.

RANGOON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. The usual business of a land company in connection with a foreign country. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. M. Heap, Liverpool; R. R. Heap, Liverpool; R. Heap, Rockferry; J. Heap, Liverpool; H. Heap, Devonshire Club; R. Rowett, Rangoon; W. G. Rowett, Rangoon.

GLOBE INDUSTRIAL LOAN SOCIETY No. 2 (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.*. The various operations of a loan and financial business. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—R. Barker, Bradford; J. Blowess, Bradford; J. Wade, Bradford; A. Lang, Bradford; J. Crabtree, Bradford; R. Press, Bradford; J. Senior, Bradford.

THE NATIONAL SANITARY CORPORATION (Limited).—Capital 200,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.*. To carry out and improve all the most modern systems of sanitation, including draining, lighting ventilating, warming, &c. The subscribers are—T. E. Burke, Members' Mansions, 50; E. W. Cheesman, Southgate, 50; R. Longland, Bracknell, 60; G. E. Lance, 17, Fenchurch-street, 50; J. Godwin, 61, Stoke Newington-road, 50; J. G. Stevens, 254, Romford-road, 25; S. W. Nelson, Highfield, 25.

THE IFRACOMBE HOUSE AND LAND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.*. To acquire land and carry on the operations of a building society. The subscribers are—J. Avery, Ifracombe, 100; W. Walters, Ifracombe, 100; W. M. Robbins, Ifracombe, 1; C. A. C. de Boinville, 2, Victoria Mansions, 20; W. C. de Boinville, Ifracombe, 20; G. J. Taylor, Westward Ho, 1; G. E. Crookwell, Milford Haven, 6; W. Huxtable, Ifracombe, 1; C. J. Copun, Ifracombe, 1; J. Templeton, Crediton, 1.

THE DIAMOND FIELDS COLLIERIES COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 120,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.*. To acquire and work coal mines in South Africa and elsewhere, and to acquire from C. Stevens the leases, mining, and other rights in and over certain lands situate in the Orange Free State, and to use and exercise such mining and other rights. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. H. Tooth, Newington, engineer; W. Dickens, Stepney, builder; J. Phillips, Kingsland commission agent; T. Walker, North Brixton, clerk; F. M. Smith, Camberwell, clerk; J. Greenfield, Wandsworth, engineer; W. Fowler, 144, New North-road, engineer. The following are the first directors:—Sir J. H. Cox, J. V. Hope, T. G. H. Glynn, and W. McCulloch, the number at any time not to be less than four nor more than eight.

THE HIRE-PURCHASE FURNISHING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. To acquire and carry on a business situated at 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—A. Bywater, 11, Queen Victoria-street; J. Percy, 11, Queen Victoria-street; J. G. Jefferson, 1, Hare-court; E. C. Harvie, 6, New Broad-street; W. C. Smith, 6, New Broad-street; H. Milner, 7, Laurence Pountney Hill; C. Winstanley, 1, Cousins-lane; P. C. Smith, 6, New Broad-street.

THE "MOUNT EDGCOMBE" STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 27,500*l.*, in shares of 100*l.*. To purchase, build, and work said steamship. The subscribers are—J. A. Bellamy, Plymouth, 5; S. Jew, Stonehouse, 5; G. Pinkham, Plymouth, 2; S. B. Harvey, Plymouth, 1; T. T. Short, Plymouth, 2; N. Thomas, Plymouth, 2; T. Wolferson, Plymouth, 2.

THE LAND CORPORATION OF IRELAND (Limited).—Capital 720,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.*. The management of land and estates in Ireland, in the interests of the landlords and proprietors. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—A. Kavanagh, Borris House; E. M. King Harman, M.P., Rockingham; W. Morrison, 77, Cromwell-road; C. J. Kennard, M.P., 52, Threadneedle-street; R. S. Guinness, 87, St. George's-square; Marquis of Ormonde, Kilkenny Castle; T. T. Hamilton, Abbotstown.

SPRINGFIELD MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 5000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. To purchase and carry on a cotton manufacturing business established at Springfield Shed, Burnley. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. Simpson, Burnley; C. Smith, Cornholme; W. Simpson, Burnley; H. Lund, Burnley; J. Watson, Burnley; T. Pickles, Burnley; J. Lancaster, Burnley; R. N. Pilkington, Burnley; T. Sellers, Burnley.

THE LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE COMMERCIAL AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.*. To establish and carry on a business of financial agents, bankers, capitalists, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. Farron, Bramhall; T. Anthony, Rusholme; W. Pitt, Wilslow; T. Season, Manchester; E. C. Coudrey, Salford; C. Pitt, Manchester; J. Burrows, Ardwick.

THE LAND CORPORATION OF IRELAND GUARANTEE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 350,000*l.*, in shares of 100*l.*. To guarantee to the shareholders of the Land Corporation of Ireland (Limited) a cumulative dividend of 5 per cent. per annum on the amounts paid on their shares. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—A. Kavanagh, Borris House; E. W. King Harman, Rockingham; W. Morrison, 77, Cromwell-road; C. J. Kennard, 52, Threadneedle-street; Lord Courtown, Courtown House; Marquis of Ormonde, Kilkenny Castle; Lord Caledon, Caledon; T. Frank Hamilton, M.P., Abbotstown.

THE TOUGHENED GLASS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.*. To acquire certain patents relating to inventions for the toughening and tempering of glass, and to carry on any business in connection therewith. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—R. Hammond, 110, Cannon-street; F. C. Barker, 110, Cannon-street; F. Ince, St. Benet's Chambers; W. B. Jackson, Highbury; P. A. Latham, Haling; F. W. Bentley, 41, Sydney-street; A. C. Barker, Ingatstone.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL SYNDICATE (Limited).—Capital 5000*l.*, in shares of 100*l.*. To promote or establish any new companies for acquiring, constructing, or working tramways, railways, waterworks, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—G. E. Brook, Croydon; W. C. Elborough, South Norwood; J. J. Bradley, Cannon-street Station; C. M. Elborough, 51, Queen Victoria-street; D. P. Miller, Croydon; F. H. Judson, 77, Southwark-street; A. W. Hillier, Streatham.

THE ROCKING CHAIR RANCH (Limited).—Capital 150,000*l.*, in shares of 50*l.*. To acquire land in the United States, and to buy, breed, graze, and fatten cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, and other live stock. The subscribers are—W. B. Benumont, 144, Piccadilly, 125; J. C. Cowell, Windsor, 125; E. M. Dansey, Windsor, 75; F. Davis,

24, Park Crescent, 125; J. J. Drewy, Kansas City, 150; J. Hunter, 9, Lincoln's Inn, 75; Lord Ilchester, 42, Belgrave-square, 250; E. Marjoribanks, 134, Piccadilly, 125; Lord Tweedmouth, Brook House, 500.

STEAMSHIP "ENERGIE" COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 55,000*l.*, in shares of 100*l.*. The purchasing, owning, and working of said steamship. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—H. Benham, 20, Billiter-street; G. A. Martin, 20, Billiter-street; C. A. Granland, 20, Billiter-street; S. A. Hart, 20, Billiter-street; G. B. Newton, Hull; W. Newton, 8, Leadenhall-street; A. J. Newton, 8, Leadenhall-street.

THE TANNERS AND GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AND LOAN AND ANNUITY COMPANY is incorporated under the Limited Liability Companies Acts.

THE BUKESIDE WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 15,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. To acquire the Dove Mill, situated at Over Darwen, and to carry on in connection therewith the business of cotton and linen manufacturers, &c. The subscribers are—T. Lightbourn, Darwen, 400; A. Lightbourn, Darwen, 100; R. Lightbourn, Darwen, 400; E. Lightbourn, Darwen, 20; S. F. Maclean, Belfast, 498; W. H. Dunlop, Belfast, 1; J. W. Byers, Belfast, 1.

Meetings of Public Companies.

WEST KITTY MINE.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Walbrook, on Wednesday, Mr. JOHN B. REYNOLDS in the chair.

Mr. FREDK. J. HARVEY (the secretary) read the notice calling the meeting, also the agent's report, as follows:—

March 20.—I beg to hand you the following report:—Since the meeting held on Nov. 27 last we have continued driving the cross-cut at the 34 ft. level, which is now extended 25 fms. north of the engine-shaft; this will intersect the lode about 30 fms. deeper on the course of the lode than has yet been seen. The 80 ft. level, driving east on the course of the lode, is worth in the present end 124 per fathom. In the 72 ft. level, driving east, the lode is worth 204 per fathom. In the 60 ft. level, driving east, the lode is worth 94 per fathom. In the 50 ft. level, driving east, the lode is worth 204 per fathom. In the 40 ft. level, driving east, the lode is worth 204 per fathom. In the 30 ft. level, driving east, the lode is worth 204 per fathom. In the 20 ft. level, driving east, the lode is worth 204 per fathom. In the 10 ft. level, driving east, the lode is worth 204 per fathom. In the 0 ft. level, driving east, the lode is worth 204 per fathom. In the 10 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 20 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 30 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 40 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 50 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 60 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 72 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 80 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 90 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 100 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 110 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 120 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 130 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 140 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 150 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 160 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 170 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 180 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 190 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 200 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 210 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 220 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 230 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 240 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 250 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 260 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 270 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 280 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 290 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 300 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 310 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 320 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 330 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 340 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 350 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 360 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 370 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 380 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 390 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 400 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 410 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 420 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 430 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 440 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 450 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 460 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 470 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 480 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 490 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 500 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 510 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 520 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 530 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 540 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 550 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 560 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 570 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 580 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 590 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 600 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 610 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 620 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 630 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 640 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 650 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 660 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 670 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 680 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 690 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 700 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 710 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 720 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 730 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 740 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 750 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 760 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 770 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 780 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 790 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 800 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 810 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 820 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 830 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 840 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 850 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 860 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 870 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 880 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 890 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 900 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 910 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 920 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 930 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 940 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 950 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 960 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 970 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 980 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 990 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1000 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1010 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1020 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1030 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1040 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1050 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1060 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1070 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1080 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1090 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1100 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1110 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1120 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1130 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1140 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1150 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1160 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1170 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1180 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1190 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1200 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1210 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1220 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1230 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1240 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1250 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1260 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1270 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1280 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1290 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1300 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1310 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1320 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1330 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1340 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1350 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1360 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1370 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1380 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1390 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1400 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1410 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1420 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1430 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1440 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1450 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1460 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1470 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1480 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1490 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1500 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1510 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1520 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1530 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1540 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1550 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1560 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1570 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1580 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1590 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1600 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1610 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1620 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1630 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1640 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1650 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1660 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1670 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1680 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1690 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1700 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1710 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1720 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1730 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1740 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1750 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1760 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1770 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1780 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1790 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1800 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1810 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1820 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1830 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1840 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1850 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1860 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1870 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1880 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1890 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1900 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1910 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1920 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1930 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1940 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1950 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1960 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1970 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1980 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 1990 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2000 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2010 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2020 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2030 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2040 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2050 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2060 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2070 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2080 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2090 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2100 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2110 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2120 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2130 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2140 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2150 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2160 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2170 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2180 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2190 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2200 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2210 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2220 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2230 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2240 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2250 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2260 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2270 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2280 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2290 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2300 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2310 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2320 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2330 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2340 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2350 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2360 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2370 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2380 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2390 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2400 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2410 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2420 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2430 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2440 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2450 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2460 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2470 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2480 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2490 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2500 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2510 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2520 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2530 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2540 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2550 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2560 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2570 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2580 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2590 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2600 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2610 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2620 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2630 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2640 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2650 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2660 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2670 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2680 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2690 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2700 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2710 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2720 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2730 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2740 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2750 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2760 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2770 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2780 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2790 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2800 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2810 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2820 ft. level, driving west, the lode is worth 504 per fathom. In the 2830 ft. level, driving west,

which had taken place he would move the following resolution:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the draining of the old mine should be carried out as soon as possible, from which considerable profits would be shortly realised, and the shareholders are urged to supply the directors with the necessary funds without delay, by subscribing at once for the balance of the sum now proposed to be raised, and that the directors be authorised to accept of any offer to buy around him that one and all of them would join the directors in the effort; they were making to raise the necessary funds to carry out what must be the wish of all the shareholders—that this undertaking should be developed to its fullest extent. (Hear, hear.) He thought they might gather great encouragement from the remarks made by Captain Skewis in illustrating the progress of mining enterprise in Devon and Cornwall, and that the shareholders should be urged to persevere in their support through a period of trial and tribulation similar to that out of which Devon Friendship was happily being delivered. —The resolution, having been seconded Mr. S. JAMES, was carried unanimously.

BRITISH MINES.

EAST CRAYEN MOOR.—David Williams March 21: In the 76 west the main lode was during the past month been heaved or thrown about several feet, but has now resumed its usual bearing, and is improving both in size and value every foot as we advance; at present it is 2 ft. wide, composed of very congealed matrix with good branches of lead ore, and draining the water from the winze below the 51, and 12 fms. in advance of the end. A slope in the back of the level wrought at 1000 lbs. per ton of dressed ore. The 64 in the No. 2 section, west of

per fathom. The 44 south has improved in size, now 18 in. wide, producing blends. A stoper over the 44 end south is suspended. No. 2 sump in the bottom of Standage level is worth 4 tons per fathom. A stoper in the bottom of Standage level is worth 3 tons per fathom. The No. 2 vein is not very distinct at the present point of intersection. The vein is almost in a horizontal position. Good stones of lead are being met with. In a trial driven from Robinson's sump the

NORTH BUSY.—John James, March 21: The branch referred to last week is worth \$5. per fathom for tin, and still going larger. We have cleared the shallow adit, east of flat-rod shaft, and shall commence to drive east next week. In the shallow adit west we find the timber in back of level broken down; this will take us a few days to repair, and when done we shall push on the clearing of the level with all speed.

With respect to the reports of the operation of the International in Spain, a private letter received from Mr. Dostsch, the Chairman of the Board,

mines, which is separately shown in the respective districts. Comparing these quantities with the output of 1881, an increase has been shown in coal of 2,315,677 tons; fire-clay, an increase of 312,129 tons; ironstone, a decrease of 353,319 tons; and an increase of 99,614 tons in the quantity of shale, &c.

Kit Hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; as will be seen by the agent's report the ground in the tunnel level has become very hard and compact, and con-

sequently progress has not been so good during the past week, the distance driven being only 1½ fms.

Mona Consols, 1 to 1½; favourable advices continue to be received with respect to this mine, and it is satisfactory to learn that the deeper the sinking is proceeded with the richer and larger the lode becomes. The company has just forwarded for assay another small parcel of ore, the percentage of which is expected to show a considerable increase on the last.

At Mounts Bay Consols the dry weather of the past three weeks or a month is reported to have been of incalculable advantage to these mines. It will, no doubt, be remembered that only recently have the large numbers of stamps been at work. All energy was put forward to lay out dressing-floors to cope with the tin stuff coming from the stamps, but until now there have been some details to complete; it is understood, however, that so far as can be the dressing-floors are now equipped, and henceforth regular large monthly sales can confidently be reckoned on.

Old Shepherds; the information in regard to this mine is that the winding-engine and skip-road will be in full work on Tuesday next, that the lode which is opened on at the 26, 34, and 44 fms. levels is sufficiently large and productive to triple the present returns at once, and that further dressing machinery is being erected which will bring the monthly sales of silver-lead up to 100 tons per month very shortly. This, it is said, will leave very large profits.

From the Tresavean report to hand this week it appears that great progress has been made with the surface work. The new tramway extension to Wheal Boys shaft is well forward. The round buddles are all completed, and the slime frames are being proceeded with. Probably, however, the part of the report referring to the fixing of the ladder-way in Williams's shaft is the more important, inasmuch as this will open up Gooch's and Caddy's lodes to a depth of 90 fms., giving an enormous quantity of good ore ground. It is stated this is sufficient in itself to make large returns for several years, and, seeing the whole mine is drained to the 75 with all the levels above open, it is fully anticipated the returns during the next ten months will equal the largest tin mines in the county.

Richmond, 6½ to 7; the usual telegram from the mines states that the week's run was \$15,000, from 323 tons of ore, with one furnace. During the week the refinery produced doré bars to the value of \$12,000. The superintendent's report of the present condition and advance of the prospecting and deadwork for the week ended Feb. 26, states that the 300 south-west drift from south-east has been run 5 ft. in hard compact limestone; commencing at south-east end of south-east drift. The 700 north-east drift (near station) has been run 9 ft. Total 82 ft. Face of drift in limestone. The 700 south drift from south-west drift has been run 15 ft. Total 61 ft. In limestone. The 1050 north-west drift from station has been extended 16 ft. Total 454 ft. In limestone. The 1050 north-east drift from north-west drift has been run 12 ft. Total 201 ft. In limestone.

Kobincor and Donaldson, ½ to 1½; the Donaldson tram is completed, and as soon as the wire rope, which is on its way from Chicago, is received, the whole will be set in operation. The new shaft-house at the Champion mine is also completed, and the boiler has been set and built in. California Gold, 1 to 1-16ths; mill run this week 370 tons; net proceeds, 6000.

Ruby and Dunderberg, 1½ to 1½; the weekly report advises very good progress in the rise from the 300 ft. level in the Dunderberg Mine, 40 ft. having been driven during the week, or 334 ft. in all. This mine is also turning out a fair quantity of tribute ore. There is no change of moment at the Home Ticket, but they have begun to sink in the ore body to test the size. The output of the ore had been interfered with owing to some of the men having been taken off to repair the roads.

In Lead Mine Shares the principal movement has been in East Wheal Rose, which are gradually rising. The presence of abundance of rich ore in the mine has never been questioned, and it is believed that modern machinery and extended engineering will enable difficulties which seemed insuperable 30 years to be easily overcome.

Roman Gravels, 9 to 9½; as will be seen by the manager's report in another column, the mine is looking exceedingly well.

Leadhills, 2½ to 3; the mine continues to open out well, but the severity of the weather retards dressing operations.

Van, 6 to 6½; the report of the directors prepared for presentation at the meeting on Thursday next states that the prices obtained for lead ore averaged 3s. 6d. per ton less than the previous year, but the blende ore brought 4s. per ton more. The result is a net profit of 3796l. 15s. 10d., against 3817l. 15s. 5d. in 1881, as shown by the sales of lead ore, 2602 tons, at an average price of 10l. 13s. 5½d. per ton, 27,770 lbs.; the sales of blende ore, 1424 tons, at an average price of 2l. 9s. 8½d. per ton, 3401 lbs. 6d.; received for interest, 724. 4s. 2d.; and received for rent of cottages, 168l. 2s. 3d.=31,551l. 4s. 5d.; against this—the total expenditure for labour, merchants' bills, royalty, rents, rates, income tax, and all charges amount to 27,754l. 8s. 7d.; leaving profit 3796l. 15s. 10d.; out of this two dividends have been paid, amounting together to 3750l., and the balance, 46l. 15s. 10d., is placed to reserve fund, which now amounts to 4311l. 6s. 6d. The manager will prepare his report for the meeting, and will attend to explain to the shareholders anything connected with the works at the mine.

DEVON FRIENDSHIP.—The proceedings of the general meeting held at the mine on Tuesday were of the most satisfactory kind. They will be found in another column, and it will be seen that there was only one opinion of the great value of the property, and that a short time would realise profitable results. At present only one jigger is at work on the dressing-floors, but within a month three more will be ready, and after that a considerable increase will be made in the returns. It was originally estimated that 10,000l. to 12,000l. of capital would be sufficient for Bennett's part, and this included a large steam-engine; but the fine water-power has been used, which has cost much less, and still full the above sum has been expended at Bennett's alone. The result is that, besides good and substantial machinery being erected, there has been laid open ore ground valued at 40,000l. to 50,000l., which is being monthly added to, and in a few weeks profits will be made. Attention is now to be given to the draining of the old mine, which, besides enabling Bennett's portion to be worked more vigorously, will render available the immense remunerative quantities of arsenical mud (containing also tin) broken and laid open in the numerous levels of the former. The money required for this purpose is being raised, and we believe that more than half the sum is already subscribed for. A telegram from a shareholder was received at the meeting, to the effect that he and a friend would subscribe 700l., provided a minimum sum of 5000l. were made up, thus showing the favourable feeling existing as to the undertaking. A resolution was unanimously passed at the meeting urging the shareholders generally to assist in realising the above great success by at once completing the balance of the sum required, the inducements offered being very liberal.

SORTBRIDGE.—The proceedings of this meeting will also be found in another column. Nothing could exceed the unanimity of favourable opinion expressed about this valuable property. Every speaker bore testimony to the excellent position and prospects of the undertaking, and cordially responded to the proposal for taking up some of the unissued shares. One of the directors, who is a large shareholder, not only stated his willingness to subscribe for his proportion, but more too, and this was the general feeling of those present. Every one was surprised at the immense quantity of work done, and at the substantial character of the machinery erected. Discoveries of a most important kind are looked for in a short time, particularly when the great north tin lode is cut in driving only 12 fathoms further in the 40 fathom level, and when the junction of all the three productive tin lodes takes place. In the meantime returns of tin will be made from the stopes in the 30, and the drive on the new tin lode at the 40.

WHEAL KITTY (ST. AGNES).—It is a pity regular reports are not sent, as in time past, to the *Mining Journal*, for the mine, which adjoins the now very rich West Kitty, has much improved in the 118 and 154 levels, both east and west, and important points are expected to come off shortly in the 106 and 164 levels.

POLCREO MINE is reported to be progressing satisfactorily. The lode opened at the 17 level is being worked on tribute, and the level driving east from engine-shaft at the 30 has a large strong lode, 5 ft. wide, with tin throughout. The Highborough shaft, sinking below the 17 level, 80 fms. east of engine-shaft, is being brought down upon the lode, which is 3 ft. wide, the whole of which goes to pile for stamping, and some of it produces as much as 2 cwt. to the ton

of stuff. When this shaft meets the 30 level, driving east, and the stamping power is erected there will be, it is estimated, over 1000 fms. of the lode ready for stoping.

WEST KITTY.—The meeting of shareholders fully reported in another column was a great success. The large room at the offices of the company had many more than its usual numbers. The shareholders present were delighted at the financial position of the company, as also with the present state of the mine. Evidently it is a rich concern, and in fact is generally acknowledged to be the third richest tin mine in the county. Some of the large holders in New Kitty were present, and the enthusiasm pervading the proceedings was remarkable. It was also somewhat natural, as they firmly believe that the success of New Kitty will eventually be equal to that of its prosperous neighbour.

TREVAUNANCE.—The attendance at this meeting was in remarkable contrast to the large gathering held in the same room on the previous day; but the shareholders were not a whit less enthusiastic or pleased. The New Kitty shareholders again appeared on the scene, and every fresh incident of an encouraging character was warmly taken up by them as a pledge of what is in store for them in the future. There is no mistaking the prevailing impression, and when we consider that it is based on the best information which can possibly be obtained it would indeed be remarkable if the shareholders in these mines were not as hopeful and sanguine as they undoubtedly are.

RECOVERY OF TIN FROM SCRAP TIN PLATE.

In the ordinary treatment of scrap tin plate for the recovery of tin therefrom, the said scrap is treated by acids which dissolve the coating of tin from the iron and leave the iron wholly or in great part undissolved. In order to recover the tin from this solution, it is treated with carbonate of lime in the form of chalk. The chalk is mixed with water to the consistence of a thin cream or milk which is slowly added to the solution of tin. The mixture requires nearly constant stirring and attention on the part of the operator, as the escape of carbonate acid gas makes the solution froth. By this treatment the tin is thrown down from the solution as hydrated oxide of tin. In recovering the tin from the acid solution obtained by treating the scrap tin plate by acids, according to the invention of Mr. A. T. BECKS, of Aston, the process is much more effective. Instead of using throughout the recovering process, carbonate of lime in the state of chalk, that is in the state of non-crystalline or amorphous carbonate of lime he first employs crystalline carbonate of lime—that is, marble or other kinds of crystalline carbonate of lime. He adds fragments of marble or crystalline carbonate of lime to the solution of tin and allows it to remain in the solution until the whole or nearly the whole of the free acid present is neutralised and the action of the marble on the solution ceases. He then removes the marble and effects the precipitation of the hydrated oxide of tin by the addition of a mixture of chalk and water. By operating in the manner described great economy is effected, as no supervision is required during the action of the marble on the solution, there being little or no frothing during the action of the marble and consequently no necessity to break the froth, as is necessary when the process is conducted wholly by the use of chalk.

In carrying the invention into effect Mr. BECKS operates on the tin plate scrap by means of acids in the usual way, and when the acid has ceased to act on the scrap tin plate and is practically saturated, he transfers it to what he calls the precipitating tank. He places the marble or crystalline carbonate of lime with which the solution is to be first treated in a cage or perforated vessel suspended over the precipitating tank in which the solution to be operated upon is contained, and into which tank the said cage or perforated vessel can be lowered and from which it can be raised by a suspending chain passed over a pulley or otherwise. The said cage or perforated vessel containing the marble or crystalline carbonate of lime is raised from the solution in the tank at intervals of about six hours and the carbonate of lime is rinsed with water in order to remove any adherent oxide of tin which impedes the action of the carbonate of lime on the solution. When the marble or crystalline carbonate of lime ceases to act, as is indicated by the cessation of effervescence and which occurs in from one to two days, the solution is treated with the mixture of chalk and water either in the same or in another tank. The precipitated hydrated oxide of tin obtained is washed or washed and dried in the ordinary way, and may either be reduced to metallic tin in the usual way or applied to any of the uses to which hydrated oxide of tin is applicable.

MANUFACTURE OF ARTIFICIAL STONE.

In carrying out his improvements in the manufacture of artificial stone or concrete, Mr. GEO. HODSON, C.E., of Loughborough, mixes with the Portland cement to be employed native oxide of iron which is free from clay or matter deleterious to the strength of the manufactured article, and on account of its natural purity he has found the best results to be obtained by the use of oxide of iron or ochre obtained in the Malago Vale, in the neighbourhood of the City of Bristol. In employing this colouring matter in the manufacture of artificial stone or concrete from Portland cement, he has found by experiment that the proportion of Portland cement combined with the oxide of iron or ochre, can vary very considerably, dependent upon the tint, or shade, or depth of colour required, whilst various modifications of tint or shade may be attained by mixtures in various proportions of the yellow and redder coloured of those oxides, or ochres, and he does not confine himself to the proportions herein stated.

As an instance of the proportions employed giving a good result when imitating in artificial stone, or concrete, a natural deep buff stone, he uses (by weight) 8 parts of the yellow oxide of iron or ochre of the Malago Vale, 1 part of the red oxide, or ochre, and 36 parts of the Portland cement. Or when imitating the colour of Bath stone he employs 4 parts of the yellow oxide, 1 part of the red oxide or ochre, and 36 parts of the Portland cement. Or when imitating the tint of Caen stone he mixes 4 parts of the yellow oxide with 36 parts of the Portland cement (omitting altogether the red colouring matter), or for a red stone he mixes 9 parts of red oxide or ochre with 36 parts of the Portland cement. The ingredients in each example when combined being mixed together by dry mixing, and when intimate admixture has been obtained the material thus coloured may, for use in the manufacture of artificial stone, or concrete, be combined with the requisite quantity of water and then cast to the desired forms in suitable moulds.

For the manufacture of concrete in imitation of various coloured stones he combines by dry mixing the prepared coloured powders already mentioned with suitable aggregates, such as granite, rag-stone, gravel, broken pottery, blast furnace slag, red hematite, iron ore or other aggregate suitable for concrete making, reduced to fine fragments and thoroughly freed by washing, from impurities, in proportions varying from equal parts by weight of the coloured powder and aggregate, to 5 parts of aggregate to 1 of powder, according to the class of the goods to be manufactured and their required strength, and admixtures in different proportions may be employed in the execution of the different portions of the goods made. If it be desired only to colour the external face of the concrete, leaving the interior portion of the blocks the natural cement colour, he mixes the concrete aggregate into Portland cement; he then makes a "slip" of the coloured powder, which he pours into the moulds and afterwards adds the concrete mixture in the centre of the mould, manipulating the mass during the process of filling so as to keep the coloured matter to the sides and corners of the mould. If he requires to hasten the process of manufacturing he places the moulds in a chamber kept at about 100° of heat until the mass is set; he then takes it from the moulds and leaves it in the hot chamber for two or three hours and afterwards submerges it in a bath of silicate of soda until it is sufficiently hardened for sale.

Mr. Thos. B. Provis, consulting engineer, of London, has just been elected a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

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WANTED, for MINES in SOUTH OF SPAIN, a GOOD STEADY MAN, competent to TAKE CHARGE of MACHINERY and PLANT, and direct the repairs. Should have a knowledge of the Spanish language. Address, "Secretary," Peninsular Copper Company, 31, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for a GOLD MINE in SOUTH AMERICA, an ASSISTANT MINE AGENT, with a thorough knowledge of accounts. One who speaks Spanish preferred. Age between 25 and 35. The company defrays passage and expenses out and home, with board and house accommodation on the mine. Salary offered about £300 per annum, with engagement for three years. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be forwarded to "T.," care of Messrs. G. Street and Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.

WANTED, the MANAGEMENT of MINES, at home or abroad latter preferred. Analyst, Assayer, and Surveyor. Has managed Gold and Phosphate Mines abroad. Address, "M.E., A.M.S.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street.

WANTED, about THIRTY FATHOMS of 19 inch to 21 inch PUMP TREES. Apply, with full particulars, to "M. Y.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

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THE WASSAU (GOLD COAST) MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at St. Michael's Hall, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, E.C., on THURSDAY, the 5th day of April, 1883, at Noon precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts and Directors' Report, Electing one Director, and transacting the ordinary business of the company.

FRAS. S. SYMONS, Secretary.

147, Cannon-street, London, E.C.
Dated this 22nd March, 1883.

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10 Eberhardt, 10s. 50 Potosi, 12s. 100 West Crebor, 5s. 6d.
50 Herodasfoot, 6s. 100 Prince of Wales, 7s. 8 50 Wheal Crebor, 42.
10 Home Mines Trust, 27s 100 Sortridge, 4s. 6d.

Mr. TAYLOR strongly recommends the shares of Chontales Mining Company (Limited) for a quick rise, for he fully expects news by next mail that will, in his opinion, prove highly satisfactory to present shareholders, and also to capitalists. He would also remind intending purchasers that he is a large dealer in these shares at close market prices.

BANKERS: CENTRAL BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 40, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.

Deals in all descriptions of STOCKS and SHARES at close market prices.
W. TREGELLAS strongly recommends the purchase of GOLD HILL MINE shares at present prices.

T. C. KITTO,

PRACTICAL GEOLOGIST AND MINING ENGINEER
Who has had great experience in the Gold Mines of Brazil, California, and Australia, having recently examined the Gold Fields of the TRANSVAAL, is prepared to furnish Reliable Reports as to their value.
All kinds of Mineral Deposits carefully examined and properly estimated.
Apply: LULWORTH HOUSE, GUNNERSBURY

NOTICE.

MR. A. FRANCIS, who has had upwards of 40 years' experience in practical mining, would give ANY INFORMATION GRATUITOUSLY as to three Silver-Lead Mines, and one Tin Mine, all in full work, and which will soon enter the Dividend List, when prices must go to a high figure, not improbably in six months in each case to ten times their now selling price. Address, Goginan, R.S.O. Cardiganshire.

LEAD ORES.

LEADHILLS.—Returns for week ending March 17:—Lead ore dressed, 56 tons 16 cwt.; ditto smelted, 63 tons; pig-lead made, 864 bars=43 tons 4 cwt.; ditto sold, 1090 bars=50 tons.

BLLENDE.

Date. Mines. Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.
Mar. 17—Talsare & Gronant...100 £ 4 2 0 Vivian and Sons.

ROYAL MINING ACADEMY AT CLAUSTHAL (GERMANY).

71ST SCHOLASTIC YEAR, 1882—1883.

The PRACTICAL PREPARATORY COURSE, and the LECTURES OF THE SUMMER HALF-YEAR, will commence on 3rd April, 1883.

Programmes to be had (gratis) of—

THE DIRECTOR,
BERGRATH DR. V. GRODDECK.

Notices to Correspondents

MINE DUES, AND UNPRODUCTIVE LORDS.—I notice two mistakes in my letter in last week's Journal, doubtless through copying. "Land drainage, &c.," ought to be land damage, &c., and "observe" ought to be obscure.—JUSTICE: *Perranporth, March 19.*

EXCELSIOR ROCK DRILL.—I shall be glad to hear of any practical competitive trial of rock-drills anywhere, as I am very anxious to enter this in one.—G. F. W.

LEAD TRAPS.—The address is required of Messrs. Dubois and Co., an American firm who have a patent for lead traps.—F.

VENEZUELAN DOLLAR.—In reply to several enquiries in the Journal, I may state that the average value of the Venezuelan dollar is about 3s. 3d., varying according to weight and the silver market.—B. E.

Received—"T." (Conduit-street)—"J. L." (Rhyd-y-mwyn): Make the additions next week.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 24, 1883.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON ACCIDENTS IN MINES

It is now four years since the Royal Commission was appointed for the purpose of enquiring as to the influence of fluctuations of atmospheric pressure upon the issue of fire-damp from coal, to the most trustworthy indications of the presence of fire-damp, to the ventilation and illumination of mines, and also to the employment of explosive agents in the getting of minerals, as well as to the best means of preventing the occurrence of accidents in mines or limiting their disastrous consequences. A vast amount of evidence has been taken in England, Scotland, and Wales, but the result of all this, so far, has been *nil*; for, since the appointment of the Commission some preliminary reports have been given in, and 4407 persons have been killed in our mines up to the end of 1882. It is now frequently asked in mining circles what benefit has been derived from the investigations of one of the most costly Commissions that has been appointed during the last decade? And the answer, so far, is that none can be seen in the preliminary reports, whatever there may be in the final one. The information obtained by the Commission no doubt will require a great deal of weeding and arranging before it is embodied in the report to be presented to the Home Secretary, but there is every reason to believe that the views of the Commission will have been anticipated by improvements and inventions brought about since its appointment. During the last year or two, and even quite recently, science and experience have shown that many of our mine managers and others have had erroneous impressions with respect to the pressure of gas and the value of the barometer in indicating atmospheric changes likely to be dangerous. There has also been a general change going on in the system of mine ventilation; a new and inexpensive explosive, in no way dangerous, even in the most fiery mine, has been introduced, and the safety-lamp fed with oil or spirit promises to be swept away altogether from the category of mining appliances. In the preliminary report these matters have been more or less touched upon, but the views expressed are behind the time—are, indeed, such as have lately been proved to be almost groundless.

There has been a long-prevailing opinion in some quarters that a south wind was unfavourable to ventilation, and Messrs. DOVE and KAEMTZ, who have written on the subject, show that at all seasons of the year there is with a south wind the lowest barometer, the highest thermometer, and vapor tension in the air the highest, and although the differences may be small, it proves that the observations of practical men agree with the most carefully recorded meteorological observations. Messrs. SCOTT and GALLOWAY, however, who read a paper before the Meteorological Society in 1874 "On the Connection between Colliery Explosions and Weather," did not attach much importance to the matter of southerly winds. The Royal Commission, however, in their preliminary report, also express the belief that explosions occur with southerly winds, and this it appears in the first instance is a mere revival of the evidence given before the Royal Commission of 1849, when it was stated that since the year 1800 no explosion had been known to occur with a northerly wind; but, as we are told, it must not be forgotten that the relative frequency of the wind from different quarters shows a marked preponderance of southerly winds, but this was not the case in 1881 in particular, for the wind on the occasion of most of the explosions in that year being north, and north of west, and east. This shows that there is not so much in the theory of southerly winds—which the Commissioners have again revived—as many people have hitherto believed was the case.

With respect to ventilation, a good deal of evidence has been taken, but it may be said that the furnace, which has been the cause of many disasters, for several years has been gradually superseded by the action of the mineowners, who have introduced mechanical appliances in the shape of fans, from which an almost unlimited amount of air can be sent into the workings of a mine. It is not probable that any improvement can be suggested on this system of ventilation, the nature of which is recognised by all the mining bodies in the kingdom.

The Commission took a great deal of evidence with respect to so-called safety-lamps, and were present on several occasions when experiments were tried with them. But all the evidence taken, and the result of the experiments, is likely to turn out entirely useless, for there is no doubt now as to electricity becoming the illuminating power in our mines before long. Mr. LEVER has offered a reward of 500*l.* for the best safety-lamp, and already we are told that more than 100 new inventions connected with the electric light will compete for the prize. But without waiting for the decision as to which of these inventions is the best, a miners' lamp has just been brought out and successfully tried. Some time since an electric lamp was tried at the Earnock Colliery, near Glasgow, where an explosion had previously taken place, but it was found that an explosive mixture would ignite were one of the lamps to burst. M. MAGNIN, of Paris, however, has devised an electric lamp which has overcome this peculiar danger. This result is brought about by immersing an incandescent lamp in a cylindrical vessel, sealed hermetically at each end by plates, bolts, and nuts, and filled with water, having a small tap for the purpose of filling and emptying the vessel. Should the lamp by any means break, the current is at once interrupted, the incandescent carbon at the same time being extinguished by the water. By a very simple plan the miner is able to turn the current from his lamp through an electric bell, when its ringing might be of service in giving notice of an accident. Lamps with this protecting cover have been constructed of various forms and dimensions, some being spherical and others cylindrical, with a concave reflector. One of these portable lamps has attached to it a strong hook and a spring catch, so that it could be readily suspended whenever it was con-

sidered necessary. With these facts before us we do not think it will be necessary for the Commission to give a very lengthy account of the relative value of the Stephenson, Clanny, Davy, Mueseler, or indeed of any other oil-burning lamp, seeing that there is now no question as to electricity being made available for the guidance of the miner whilst following his work underground.

Not the least interesting of the matters that the Commission was appointed to enquire into was that relating to the explosive agents used in the getting of minerals. Gunpowder has been the principal agent used in most of our coal mines, and it is admitted that it has been the cause of many explosions. In a good many districts, however, it has been done away with, and simple wedging resorted to; but this has been against the miner, necessitating a greater amount of labour for less money. At the time of the appointment of the Royal Commission four years ago, and, indeed, up to a few months ago, there appeared to be only two ways of bringing down coal and similar minerals—by blasting with powder, or using wedges, or hydraulic power; but now this is changed by a most valuable invention, which gives as much power as gunpowder with the same amount of safety as can be obtained by manual labour. This is the system known as SEBASTIAN SMITH and MOORE'S, and patented by those gentlemen. Instead of powder, compressed lime in cartridges is introduced in a similar manner, and this most effectually and expeditiously brings down the mineral, and so far as coal is concerned in a more marketable condition and at a less cost per shot than is the case with the more destructive and dangerous gunpowder. Thus the miner has all the power he requires without any risk of danger from it. The compressed lime cartridges have already been adopted at many of the largest collieries in the kingdom, and their general use is evidently only a question of a short time, seeing that their value has been fully recognised in nearly all our coal mining districts.

Such are some of the changes that have taken place in connection with mining since the appointment of the Royal Commission, and of the inventions that have been introduced, so that when the full report is issued, as we have before stated, we are not likely to be made acquainted with much that is new, as the result of more than four years' research and travel.

THE EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1875.

The last published report of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives presented to Parliament, being the report for the year 1881, contains the following statement:—"We are pleased to believe that the administration of the Act, so far, at least, as this department is concerned, is now conducted with a minimum of friction and trade inconvenience." Is this statement correct? If such was the case in 1881, writes a correspondent, it certainly is not so now, and was not in 1882, when several prosecutions were instituted by the Inspectors, on what are represented to be frivolous pretexts, subjecting parties to great cost, and creating great irritation and annoyance to those proceeded against. The fruit arising from one of these prosecutions, which resulted in a dismissal of the case, and the action taken has been the suspension of manufacture, and the withdrawal from use of in this kingdom of blasting gelatine, which Prof. Abel, F.R.S., of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich, in a lecture delivered by him on explosive agents before the Glasgow Science Lectures Association on March 1, described, according to the Glasgow Herald of the following day, as "the latest of the nitro-glycerine compounds," and stated that "it resisted cold somewhat better than dynamite did, while it exploded quite as readily, and seemed in every respect to be the most perfect explosive with which chemists were acquainted, and possessed the property of not decomposing when wetted, in proof of which he exhibited some explosive gelatine which had been immersed for four years, and which still retained its energy."

It is well known that if dynamite be submerged in water, or indeed exposed for any length of time in a damp atmosphere, the nitro-glycerine separates from the infusorial earth in which it has been absorbed, and becomes a dangerous liquid. The great safety and advantage arising from the use of an explosive which is not affected by submersion in water cannot be doubted, whereas every practical miner knows it is constantly used in rocks and shafts which are permeated with water. Another great advantage which it is said that blasting gelatine has over dynamite is that when confined in a bore-hole it is very nearly double the strength, the comparison being 72 and 1-2.

That blasting gelatine has very great advantages over dynamite and other explosives for blasting purposes there can be no doubt, for the stoppage of the supply of it has been complained of in some of the mining districts, and particularly in Cornwall, Staffordshire, and the North, and since the meeting of Parliament several deputations of mining contractors and others interested in mining have come to town to wait on Members of Parliament, and induce them to apply to the Home Secretary and urge him to institute enquiries, and ascertain whether the course taken by the Explosives Department is necessary for the protection of the public safety, or whether it is not, in fact, unnecessary and an unreasonable stretch of power.

There appears to have been some difficulty in arriving at the facts which have caused the patentees and manufacturers to suspend the manufacture and stop the supplies, at a time when blasting gelatine had met with great success and approval of practical miners, and had in some measure superseded dynamite, and the following is said to be in substance a correct statement of the case:—An information was laid by the Chief Inspector of Explosives against Mr. Hamilton for having in his magazine a cartridge of blasting gelatine not authorised by law, inasmuch as it was liable to exude and liquify. The trial came on at Edinburgh before Sheriff Rutherford in December. The case was defended by counsel on behalf of the manufacturers, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal. In the course of the trial Dr. Dupré, the Home Office chemist, on the faith of whose analysis the prosecution had been instituted, was, on cross-examination required to state the test that he applied, and it was ascertained that he placed the cartridge in ice and salt, at a temperature of 14° Fahr., kept it there 24 hours, and then exposed it to a temperature of 80° Fahr. for another 24 hours, and repeated this freezing and thawing three times over, extending over six days. In the result, when the paper covering was removed from the cartridge, the gelatine, after exposure for some time to the atmosphere, did not retain its shape, but from its own weight spread out, although it retained its gelatinous character, and this the Doctor considered showed liability to liquify and exude. The fallacy of this was urged by the scientific witnesses produced for the defence, gentlemen of the highest standing in their profession as chemists, and who, moreover, had considerable experience in explosives, and had been present at the factory and witnessed the manufacture of blasting gelatine.

It was no doubt scarcely complimentary to the department to find that the Court placed greater confidence in the evidence of the independent scientific witnesses referred to than in the Government chemist, and it is not surprising that notice was forthwith given to the manufacturers that Her Majesty's Inspectors would make a point

of seizing all blasting gelatine which in their opinion would not stand the tests suggested by Dr. Dupré. The manufacturers understood this to be tantamount to a prohibition of blasting gelatine, and feeling that it would be impossible for them to undertake the defence of all the threatened proceedings, or to subject their customers to the loss and annoyance consequent on these official precautions considered it more prudent to suspend the manufacture. The consequence has been that blasting glycerine is now unobtainable, and that pressure is being brought to bear on members by their mining constituents, by those interested in the manufacture, and through them on the Home Secretary, so that it is regarded as scarcely accurate to say that "a minimum of friction and trade inconvenience" is now caused by the administration of the Explosives Act.

Indeed it is declared by the correspondent that the very reverse is the fact, and that a Parliamentary Committee is likely to be appointed to enquire into the working of the Act, and he thinks that the sooner this takes place the better. The powers given by the Act to Inspectors is necessarily very large. Three artillery officers have been appointed, who look at all matters from a military point of view, and not merely with regard to the necessities of trade; so that it is not to be wondered if manufacturers think differently upon the subject. It is the province and duty of Government to grant licenses for the manufacture of explosives, and a scale of fees for licenses is laid down in the Act of Parliament, yet the correspondent states that extra fees, and to a considerable amount, are required from everyone who desires a license to manufacture any new explosive. These and numerous other difficulties arising on the working of the Explosives Act ought, he thinks, to be enquired into, and he considers that no parties have greater cause to complain than the gunpowder manufacturers. As a specimen of the difficulties to be encountered under the existing system he states that it lately came out on the cross-examination of the Government chemist on a Government prosecution that large quantities of dynamite were from time to time seized and condemned, as not coming up to a test which he applied, and although the manufacturers repeatedly protested that the test was unreliable, their remonstrances were disregarded, until at last with great difficulty, and only on a deputation including Members of Parliament waiting on the late Home Secretary, was he induced to consent to refer the matter to a committee consisting of three Government officers—Professors Abel, Odling, and Dr. Dupré, and on the understanding that the manufacturers would pay the costs, and these gentlemen after some delay reported that the test was altogether unreliable, and that two persons, or even the same person, applying the test complained of to portions of the same cartridge would obtain different results, and they proposed another test in lieu of the existing one, which was substituted for it, and under which, notwithstanding it has been in use about four years, not a single ounce of dynamite produced by the home manufacturers has been condemned, while numerous seizures of foreign dynamite which would not stand this new test have taken place. It is stated that the manufacturers had to pay nearly 1000*l.* for the fees of the referees, in addition to the loss they had sustained in consequence of the Government Inspectors and chemist insisting on and adhering to this unreliable test, and causing them to take back to the factories from all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and re-manufacture, large quantities of dynamite which was as pure and sound as any now produced.

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES, AND INDIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

The questions asked in the House of Commons by Mr. O'Donnell with regard to certain transactions in India connected with the mines in that country, with which British capitalists are now familiar, have already been referred to in the *Mining Journal*, and the correspondence now having been printed some further details can be given. Mr. O'Donnell's enquiry was a very sweeping one. He asked the Secretary of State for India whether he knew that in 1880 certain Madras officials, including two secretaries to the Government of Madras, the Officiating Deputy Adjutant-General of the Madras Army, and several heads of departments under the Madras Government, were promoters of gold mining companies with a capital of 1,000,000*l.* sterling; whether he knew that these officials asked 245,000*l.* (that is to say, 55,000*l.* from the Mysore Gold Mining Company, 50,000*l.* from the Madras Gold Mining Company, 50,000*l.* from the Ooregam Gold Mining Company, and 90,000*l.* from the Colar Gold Mining Company) as purchase-money for a portion of one large block of land which had been granted to them by the Government free of price; and whether the Secretary of State for India authorised these proceedings? In consequence of Mr. O'Donnell's enquiry, Lord Kimberley ordered a report from the Government of Madras, which report is dated Jan. 30 of the present year, and certainly indicates a necessity for the issue of new regulations for the guidance of officials, and to prevent their taking advantage of their position to secure grants of concessions for commercial purposes.

The Executive report that Mr. O'Donnell's question evidently refers to what is known as the Colar concession in the territory of the Mysore State, over which the Madras Government has never had any authority, and that, during the present Maharaja's minority, it was administered by a Chief Commissioner, under the immediate superintendence and control of the Government of India. Some of the officers subordinate to the Chief Commissioner belonged to the Madras establishment, but neither the Secretaries of the Madras Government, nor the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Madras Army, nor any of the heads of departments serving under this Government have at any time had any official relations with the Government of Mysore. It seems necessary, they think, at the outset to state this absence of all official connection between Mysore and Madras, because Mr. O'Donnell's question seems to suggest that the officers in question had received an unduly favourable concession from their own Government, and even Lord Kimberley's despatch speaks of the promotion of the mining companies as if it had taken place within the Madras Presidency. They say that it was only from papers communicated to them by the Government of India (apart from mere common rumour) that they had any knowledge of the Colar concession, and they were forwarded to them, not because the concessionaires were Madras officers (if, indeed, they were so), but simply because the terms on which leases might be given for gold mining in British territory were known to be under their consideration.

From these papers it appears that the Chief Commissioner, with the knowledge and approval of the Government of India, granted a lease of 20 square miles for 30 years, conditioned for the payment by the concessionaires of 10 per cent. on the yield of gold as a royalty; that this royalty was subsequently reduced to 5 per cent., and a further reduction was promised in the event of the British Government fixing a lower rate; that upon the Government of India determining to charge an assessment of 5 rupees per acre in lieu of royalty the concessionaires were allowed the option between the royalty previously fixed and the acreage assessment, such assessment to be commutable for a present payment; that wishing to sell one square mile, which may be presumed to be the portion of the block to which the question alludes, the concessionaires paid down a lump sum of 55,000 rupees for it, and were thus enabled to offer it in the market free of rent, royalty, or any other charges whatever. This sum of 55,000 rupees appears to have been the only money payment received by the Mysore Government in consideration of gold mine leases up to October, 1881; and, indeed, the same papers show that after Mysore had been handed over to the Maharaja, His Highness's Government deliberately determined to adhere to the policy of seeking to establish the gold mining industry on a secure footing rather than to extract any immediate pecuniary consideration for the grant of mining rights. In fact, with the large profits made by these concessionaires expressly in view, His Highness's Government, on mature consideration, resolved to abandon a rule by which they had at one time sought to obtain a percentage of such profits in the form of a fine on the transfer of the lessees' rights. With regard to the officers said to be concerned, the papers referred to convey no information, but it has come to the knowledge of the Madras officials in connection with another matter (reported to the Marquis of Hartington with their despatch of Oct. 23, 1880) that some of the shares were held by Colonel Beresford, who transferred on to Mr. Gribble

VICTORIA GOLD (Venezuela).—At the special meeting of directors on March 17, having reference to the ton of quartz sent as a test sample of the lode (the arrival of which was announced last week), it was resolved that Messrs. Johnson and Matthey be requested to take possession of and guard and assay (*i.e.* value) the same on be-

half of the company. Thereupon the Chairman, accompanied by one of the directors, proceeded with the bill of lading to Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, who at once undertook the whole of the responsibility in connection with the assaying. The result will be made known as soon as received by the directors. Whatever the value this sample ton of quartz may prove to be the action of the directorate cannot but commend itself to those interested in the company.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

March 22.—Probably the less we have to say about the Dolcoath business the better. We have tried very hard to extract material for congratulation out of the meeting on Tuesday, and the arrangement then entered into, but have wholly failed. The lord has his way as completely as he ever proposed, and the adventurers have "caved in" as thoroughly as if they had never talked about fighting. Mr. Basset, who, according to his mouthpiece, Mr. Marriott, could not bear the sound of the word "fine," apparently wants now to get it off his mind by insisting on the payment of the 25,000*l.* exacted as a renewal "premium"—the thing remains the same whatever you call it—as early as possible. The committee have made, and the adventurers have sanctioned, an arrangement which surrenders absolutely every principle contended for, and makes the relations of lessor and lessee, so far as Dolcoath is concerned, more unequal than ever. It is small comfort that a few of the adventurers spoke their minds pretty plainly on Tuesday, for of what avail is that when the deed is done and the fine paid?

It seems to us that the most dignified and worthy course for the shareholders would have been to break off all negotiations while the "pound of flesh," *alias* fine, was insisted on, and to have worked the lease out with a sure reliance that the chapter of accidents at the end of that time could not put them into a worse position than they have voluntarily accepted now. As it is, they have given up more than their own. They have wholly sacrificed the principle for which they have professed to be contending; and, since Dolcoath has succumbed, there is now nothing to prevent the pettiest mine lord from following the Tehidy lead, pleading the Tehidy example, and counting on a Dolcoath issue. While Dolcoath stood out there was a chance, but the nail has been driven home, and the Cornish miner, in spite of his nominal lease, has been turned into a tenant-at-will. We do not wish to make matters worse than they are, but great as has been the falling in Western mining since the current lease of Dolcoath started, we fear it will be far distanced by that which is to come during the continuance of the new term, so dearly bought.

Confidence is now doubly gone. That in the lords went when Mr. Basset persisted in the course marked out—that in the adventurers now follows suit. Who will care to invest his money—save at rates proportionate to the evil—in a concern which has no certainty of continuance—in which the only certainty, indeed, seems to be that the lord can demand and have. While Dolcoath stood firm there was hope; what Dolcoath has surrendered no other mine can defend. It is very painful to have to write in such a strain, but the time has long gone by for anything but plain speech. The Basset family have long been the friends of mining enterprise; even now in special cases liberality is shown; but the evil done in the present year by the treatment of Dolcoath outweighs all the good of a century. The case seems hopeless. Mr. Basset is in the hands of his advisers; and, on the other hand, even the Legislature can do nothing to help men who will not help themselves. At any rate, if miners are in future to be tenants-at-will after the Dolcoath pattern, let them take to the inevitable kindly, and abandon protests, which are only words.

It seems a very small matter on the congratulatory side, by comparison, that the tin standards should be on the advance, though one is glad just at present of any crumb of comfort, and probably there is more substantial improvement to come. To our thinking, however, the most satisfactory feature of the week is the prospect afforded of the revival of mining in the Tavistock district in connection with Wheal Friendship, which really seems to be renewing its youth. To this we may add, though at present the matter has not been made public, that within the past few days a new tin lode has been discovered in the verge of Dartmoor, not many miles away from this same locality, of which it is not unlikely that more will be heard ere long.

Mr. B. Provis has just been elected a member of the Institute of American Mining Engineers, at Boston, U.S.A. Mr. Provis must be getting as well known in the mining districts of the United States as in Cornwall from his frequent visits to them, and a paper from him on the improved mining machinery of America should be very acceptable to the Mining Institute here, if he can be induced to give it.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

March 22.—The house coal trade continues to benefit by the winter weather. The demand is much larger than is usually the case at this time of the year, and the quantity now going away from the Cannock Chase district shows up considerably better than a twelve-month ago. Prices are not much affected, still they are a little stronger, because the expectations that had been indulged by some merchants before this severe weather set in that early in April summer rates would be declared are less pronounced than before. Manufacturing coal is unimproved. Prices remain on the basis of 11*s.* to 10*s.* for best furnace, 8*s.* for good mill coal, and 7*s.* for good forge coal, long weight, at the pits. Gas coke is in ample supply, and some of the corporations are stacking. Oven and other coke is abundant, and prices easy. Northampton ironstone is selling freely in this district, and agents quote this week 6*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*, delivered according to situation of works. The pig-iron trade is less active this week than last. Consumers have for the moment satisfied their needs, and it is not expected that very much more will be done this side the quarterly meetings. Encouraged by the considerable sales lately made, however, agents of Derbyshire, Wigan, and such like makes are quoting an advance of 1*s.* 6*d.* on the week, making the nominal quotation 50*s.* delivered. The figure is prohibitive. Northampton pigs are generally quoted this week at 47*s.* 6*d.*, while for Wiltshire pigs 49*s.* is asked but not got. Native pigs do not display more than ordinary activity. Part-mines are 50*s.* to 52*s.* 6*d.*, and common sorts 40*s.* to 42*s.* 6*d.*. The blast-furnace proprietors have given their men notice for a reduction in wages of 5 per cent., as a result of the low profits which now rule. Some three months or so ago the men received a 5 per cent. advance, which the state of trade since that time has not warranted. Manufactured iron is quiet as regards new business. Common bars are abundant at 6*l.* 12*s.*, and 7*l.* 10*s.* remains the price of marked bars.

REPORT FROM NORTH WALES, SALOP, AND CARDIGAN.

March 22.—A visit we paid to the stone quarry of the Liverpool Corporation in connection with the new waterworks at Llanwddyn, Montgomeryshire, was full of interest. The quarry has been opened for the supply of the stone required to build the masonry dam across the valley of the Yrnyw, which will be about 450 yards long, and will, it is estimated, take over half a million tons of stone. The quarry is situated up a tributary of the Yrnyw, and is distant 1½ miles from the masonry work, with which it is connected by a double line of railway, 3 ft. gauge, worked by locomotives. These bear the name of the Falcon Locomotive Company, Loughborough, and they seem well adapted for their work. Half-way up the line, which rises 1 in 30 all the way to the quarry are the workshops, stone-crusher, and wagon repairing shops. Passing round two headlands of rock, with a wild foaming stream below us on our left-hand, we come in sight of the quarry. This is opened out in beds that lie near the junction of the Bala and Llandulo groups of strata. The beds slope down towards the north-west and towards their work at an angle of about 40°, and are thus very favourably placed for working. The length of the quarry is 320 yards, and the width of rock at present uncovered is from 60 to 80 yards. So far the beds have been proved to a thickness of between 50 and 60 ft. The uppermost 13 ft. consists of compact fine gritstone, with a little lime in their composition. This thickness is broadly divisible in five layers, the stones coming out in thicknesses of from 1 ft. 6 in. to

3 ft. Below this point the beds are finer grained and more calcareous. On the day of our visit there were two great blasts of rock by electricity, the machine used being Siemens' tension and the fuse Abel's. In the first blast 33 two-inch holes had been drilled from 3 ft. to 4 ft. apart and 8 ft. deep, in two rows along the face of a portion of the quarry. All being ready, and the bugle having given timely warning, engines and steam-crane placed in safety, three turns of a handle fired the holes simultaneously, and a mass of rock 95 ft. by 21 ft. by 8 ft., equal to 591 cubic yards, lifted up and rolled over, breaking the stones up for the most part into sizes convenient for use. In the second blast a similar process, with 34 holes, brought down in a similar manner a portion of the face of the rock, 90 ft. by 16 ft. by 9 ft., equal to 480 cubic yards, or 1071 cubic yards in all. The stones are sent to the building in all sizes up to 6 tons, and each one is carefully washed before it is dispatched, in order that the cement used may firmly adhere to it. They are loaded by two 8 ton and one 5 ton steam-crane, one hand derrick, equal to lifting 3 tons, and the smaller stones are loaded by hand. The steam-crane can move the whole length of the quarry. Unfortunately, at the time of our visit the frost had stopped all building operations; but the machinery and plant for building seemed very complete, including steam and hand cranes of the most approved construction. The severe weather has made a little briskness in the home coal trade. In the Cardiganshire lead mines a little stir is discernible, and most other metal and mineral industries are fairly busy.

TRADE IN SOUTH WALES.

March 22.—The Steam Coal Trade shows no indication of slackness, and shipments at Cardiff are only prevented from further expansion by want of due facilities. It is very evident if trade continues to increase at that port as it has done the last few years that both the new dock and the one at Barry Island will find plenty of employment. At Newport also trade seems to grow with remarkable celerity, while at Swansea matters are not so healthy. On the whole, however, business is as active as the best friends of those ports could wish, and merchants cannot complain with any show of reason. The amount sent away last week from Cardiff was 136,545 tons foreign and 23,043 coastwise; Newport, 23,602 tons foreign and 19,447 coastwise; Swansea, 14,859 tons foreign and 9940 coastwise. The price may be quoted at from 9*s.* 3*d.* to 11*s.* 6*d.*, according to quality. Small coal is firm at from 4*s.* 9*d.* to 5*s.* 9*d.*, while patent fuel is in excellent demand.

On Friday last the annual meeting of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Collieries Association was held at the Royal Hotel, Cardiff, under the presidency of Mr. E. Jones. The business chiefly referred to the internal affairs of the Association. Mr. W. T. Lewis was elected chairman, and Mr. Edward Jones vice-chairman for the ensuing year. General satisfaction was expressed at the good feeling which now exists in the district between employers and employed.

The Iron and Steel Trades of the district are somewhat healthier, several large orders having been received. The Dowlais Company have just obtained an order for 16,500 tons of steel rails for the Australian Government. Cardiff sent away last week 5987 tons, and Newport 505. Iron ore is in slack demand. The large quantity of 12,392 tons have been received at Cardiff from Bilbao, and 4228 from other sources; Newport, 9028 tons from Bilbao, and 7333 from other sources. Prices are quoted at from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* It is expected that greater activity will shortly characterise these trades.

The Tin-Plate Trade is very quiet. Notwithstanding the closing of so many works prices rather tend downwards than upwards. The fact is that large quantities have been "beared" on the American market at low prices, and speculators are waiting until they can deliver at a profit. The reduction of 6*d.* per box in the American tariff, which comes into force in July next, is also influencing the market. The prices that are quoted are merely nominal, as no business is being done. Manufacturers are holding off for a rise, but as the works are going on there will probably be another scare in the trade in a few weeks. The thousands of workmen thrown out have been living on the bounty of the Earl of Jersey and other charitably-disposed people, but now some thousands of pounds due to the workmen for wages are being distributed by the receivers matters will become brighter for a time.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

March 21.—The Coal Trade has been much checked during the past week, owing to the lack of vessels caused by severe weather at sea. This has caused some of the Northumberland collieries to work short time, but, on the whole, they have been fairly employed. Contracts for steam coal are now much discussed, but until the weather moderates and the Baltic and Northern ports are opened generally the result as to prices will not be determined. Attempts will, however, be made to secure higher rates for the best steam coals. The demand for steam small coals and for nuts continues to improve, and this is certainly favourable for the colliery owners north of the Tyne. It has been brought about by various causes. The introduction of the long-wall system of working the coal seams has increased the production of large coal and proportionately reduced the production of small coal; and it has been found that small coal does very well for sea-going steamers when the fire-grates are made suitable for burning them. They are, therefore, coming largely into use for the purpose. Formerly, large quantities of small coal was burnt at the pit mouth; now the rule is for all the produce of the pits to be sold, and this is certainly of considerable advantage to the colliery owners. With respect to contracts for steam coal, we do not suppose that more than 9*s.* 6*d.* per ton net will be realised throughout the approaching season. At the Walker Colliery, one of the oldest coalworks on the Tyne, the upper seams have been nearly exhausted, and the owners, Messrs. Lambert and Co., have determined to remodel the works, and sink the shafts down to the lower beds. This will entail a considerable expense, but it will have the effect of completely renovating this old and remarkable coal mine. The royalty is the property of the Newcastle Corporation, who have granted to the lessees a new lease for a long term on advantageous terms. During the coal famine many of the coal royalties were fixed at very high rates, and the colliery owners have had the difficulty to contend with, as well as low-selling prices, during the past few years.

The question of restricting the output of coal in Durham now attracts much attention; it is a serious question, and awkward complications may arise through it. It is not at all likely that the owners will agree to any important reduction of the output. A meeting has been held between the Colliery Owners' Committee and the members of executive of the Durham Miners' Union, when the question was discussed at some length, but no decision was arrived at, and circulars were issued on Friday from the executors of the miners to the various districts, calling a meeting for Thursday to consider the question of restricting the output of coal throughout the whole county. This measure will, we believe, be strongly advocated by the leaders of the men in this county, and the general body of miners may possibly endorse their views, and if so a rupture may occur between the coalmasters and the miners. We do not think that such a policy will benefit either the miners or the masters in the slightest degree; it is much more probable that it will injure all the parties concerned. The present time is the worst part of the year to adopt such a course, as the near approach of summer will most certainly cut off to a considerable extent the demand for house and gas coal, and thus the output may be restricted during the summer months to a sufficient extent. If such a course were ever adopted at all it ought to be done in the autumn, when the demand for Durham coal is always strongest. The lessons of the past should not be lost sight of by the miners; statistics show that as miners' wages are raised the amount of coal raised per man is reduced, and the number of men who seek employment in the pits is rapidly increased. In 1873 and 1874 large numbers of men left the mercantile offices in Newcastle and other large towns for the coal mines. The coal output for the past year is now known; in round numbers it reached 156,500,000 tons, an increase of 2,900,000 tons in the quantity raised in the previous year. During the period from 1871

to 1875 no less than 165,000 men were added to the coal getting; five years of adversity followed, and 60,000 left the trade; since that time wages have, on the whole, tended upwards, and there has been more demand for coal. In consequence there has been in the last five years an increase of 25,000 persons employed in mines under the Act. Each person produced in 1878 about 279 tons of coal, and last year this had risen to 312 tons. This district will probably have raised during the past year about one-fourth of the total quantity raised in the country. The effects of supply and demand not only as it regards coal, but with respect to workers, should be closely studied by the men before committing themselves to any serious amount of restriction. Until the miners can present continuous additions to their numbers the agitation about restrictions may end in resolutions that cannot possibly be carried out. Men do not serve an apprenticeship to coal mining, and in non-fertile mines strangers can soon learn to make a living.

An attempt is now being made to utilise the waste heaps at the collieries in this district by extracting the chemicals contained in those heaps. The process adopted is the invention of Mr. Jameson, a Newcastle engineer, the same gentleman who lately introduced the new process in coke-making. Experiments have been made for some time at the Seaton Burn Collieries, in Northumberland. The waste heap is covered over entirely with sand, and pipes are inserted at the bottom of the heap, the products being drawn into those pipes by means of a small suction engine. Some barrels of the chemicals have been extracted from the heap at Seaton Burn, and it is expected that the scheme will prove successful. The same process is also to be tried at the Hebburn Colliery belonging to the Tyne Coal Company.

In Durham most of the works are kept fairly going, and as a large fleet of vessels has now arrived in those rivers the shipments will be large during the present week. The gas coal trade is falling off considerably, but the house coal trade has improved considerably since the advent of extremely cold weather. The coke trade is rather quiet at present, but shipments are now expected to improve. A large quantity of coke is sent to the West Coast and consumed at the ironworks around Maryport, Workington, and Whitehaven, but the cost of railway carriage causes the price to be high in that locality. Great complaints are made respecting those railway rates, and they certainly require revision. For a considerable period great exertions have been made by the Cumberland coalmasters to produce coke for the supply of these ironworks with only partial success, the Durham coke being much superior in quality to the best Cumberland coke.

The Evenwood and Tees Hutton Collieries were sold at Middlesbrough on Tuesday. These valuable collieries are situated near Bishop Auckland. The properties consist of the Evenwood and Tees Hutton Collieries, including the Charlotte pit winning, with the office and loose plant, 68 acres of land, 42 workmen's houses and offices, 50 coke-ovens, and the brickworks. The whole of the works and land were for absolute sale by auction, and they were ultimately disposed of to Mr. Neesham for 17,300*l.*, which is certainly a very small sum for such a property.

The Iron Trade has kept pretty steady during the past week; the ironmasters are very firm at present, and they also aim at keeping the production within certain limits. The shipments have improved considerably this month. The ironworkers' restrictive scheme will probably be further pressed. The matter, however, stands for discussion before the next meeting of the Board of Arbitration. The finished iron trade shows little change in prices. Ship-plates are 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; bars, 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*. The general feeling in the trade is improving. The rates of pig were 4*l.* for No. 3. Messrs. Connal's stock is now 82,776 tons, a reduction of 1500 tons on the week. The shipments of pig-iron for the week amount to 12,572 tons. The deliveries of manufactured iron and steel are 5257 tons. The household coal trade in South Durham has been active for inland consumption but limited for shipments, owing to the long-continued boisterous weather at sea. There is no change in coke; 10*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* 9*d.* for the best coke at the ovens. On Tuesday the iron market at Middlesbrough was fairly attended; there was not much change in the general aspect of the pig-iron trade. Makers continue very firm at late quotations, 41*s.* is the highest point reached by No. 3 pig-iron at present. The export trade has improved. The shipments of manufactured iron and steel have been limited. There is a reduction of stock still going on at Messrs. Connal's, the stock now held is 82,646 tons. There is an improved tone in the finished iron trade; there is an improved demand for ship-plates and most other kinds of finished iron. The Board of Arbitration in this trade has held another meeting, but has not yet been able to make a final settlement of the wages question and the proposed reduction in the hours of working, but the masters and men are likely to agree on these points. Finished iron are—bars, 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; ship-plates, 6*l.* 5*s.*, &c.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

March 22.—The continuance of cold weather with occasional falls of snow, has given an impetus to the house coal trade of Derbyshire hitherto unusual at this time of year. To London, in particular, an increased tonnage of coal has been sent of late; but whilst the pit prices all round have remained unchanged, the Metropolitan merchants have advanced their rates by 1*s.* a ton, so that the keen winds of March have been most favourable to them so far. Still, the demand has not been such as to ensure full time to the miners, and yet they have had another meeting for the purpose of enforcing the limitation of the output of coal, a privilege which most of them have been in the enjoyment of for some time. Steam coal has been in but moderate request, but two or three collieries between Sheffield and Eckington, on the Manchester and Sheffield line, have sent a fair tonnage to Hull. But there are few collieries in the county that are in a position to send by sea, owing to the great distance from a shipping port. Some coal has certainly been sent to Lynn and also to Suttroff Bridge, where the Great Northern have docks and appliances for the shipment of coal; but the distance is too great and the rate too high to lead to a profit being made by exporting by means of those places. Boston would appear to be more advantageously situated, and with the facilities that will be afforded by the improvements now going on, no doubt it will be made use of by colliery proprietors. Engine coal has been in steady demand, but the tonnage being sent away is less than it was some time since. At the ironworks there has been no falling off in the quantity of pig produced, and a fair business has been done in it with North Staffordshire and Lancashire, and prices have been firmer of late. A good deal of foundry material is being produced and this absorbs a large quantity of the pig made, seeing that most of the owners of blast-furnaces are also foundries as well. At Dronfield quietness prevails now that the steelworks have been stopped, and the last of them pulled down for exportation to Moss Bay, near Workington. Cammell and Co. at those works, which it is expected will be in operation in about two months or rather better, will be in a much better position than they have yet been for competing with the manufacturers of steel rails at Middlesbrough, Barrow, or South Wales, seeing that they have just leased some extensive hematite ironstone mines, and will smelt their own ore.

In Sheffield trade continues good in the heavy branches, whilst the lighter ones are kept fairly going. The announcement that a large amount of money is to be spent during the present year by the Admiralty in shipbuilding, shows that there will be a very large demand for steel-faced armour-plates, the orders at present in hand for them being sufficient to keep both Brown's and Cammell's actively going for some months. Under these circumstances it is likely that there will be an extension of both establishments so as to be able to meet the increased demand that is being made upon their resources. Crucible steelmakers are scarcely so busy as they were, still there is a fair production of the higher qualities for cutlery and tool manufacturers. Scarcely so much, however, is required for heavy castings or structural purposes. In wheels, axles, and similar material there has been a tolerably fair business, as there has also for railway springs, tyres, and axles. Bessemer rails do not appear to be turned out to anything like the extent they were at one time, but this has not led to any diminution in the production, for a considerable quantity is now used for several purposes for which not so long since crucible steel was considered to be necessary. For some descrip-

GAWTON.—The leading branch of the lode towards the south wall in the 117 end cross-cut is stated to be 5½ ft. wide, all mundic and ore, and not yet cut through, a splendid looking lode. The annual meeting will probably be in April, when a good report may be expected, as the mine is looking well, and working at a profit. A good many shares have been bought up lately, and they would appear to be still increasing in favour.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE MACHINERY AND HARDWARE MART (CALCUTTA).

THE PROPRIETORS (one of whom is a Member of the Working Committee of the Exhibition) are prepared to RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF MACHINERY, HARDWARE, PAINTS, and all classes of Goods used by GOVERNMENT and MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, MILLS, COLLIERIES, MINES, BREWERS, &c., &c. Full particulars on application to the London Agents, Messrs. ALEX. LAWRIE and Co., 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

MINE "EL CALLAO."
GUAYANA, VENEZUELA.
COUPONS OF SHARES 322
Gold in bars produced in the month of January, 1883, and remitted to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., London, 10,245-68 ozs. DIVIDEND distributed for each coupon, \$300.
(Signed) A. LICIONI, President.
(Signed) VICTOR T. GRILLET, Treasurer.

THE NOUVEAU MONDE COMPANY.—A GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the offices of the company, 26, Rue Cambon, Paris, at Two o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th April next.
The "Gerant" will present to the shareholders the accounts of the company made up to the 31st December, 1882; he will also state the arrangements he has made respecting the Nacupal Mines; and will present to the shareholders a preliminary contract made for the acquisition of the Gold and Silver Mines of the Berkshire Company, in the United States; and to consult them respecting the necessary measures to be taken thereon.
March 2nd, 1883.

KELLY'S DIRECTORY OF THE BUILDING TRADES, and all trades in connection therewith throughout England, Scotland, and Wales, and the principal Towns in Ireland. Price 30s.

KELLY'S DIRECTORY OF THE ENGINEERS AND IRON AND METAL TRADES AND COLLIERY PROPRIETORS throughout England, Scotland, and Wales, and the principal Towns in Ireland. Price 30s.

LAXTON'S BUILDERS' PRICE BOOK, containing above 72,000 prices for the use of Builders, Engineers, Architects, Contractors, &c.; giving also the whole of the Metropolitan Building Act, and also the Amendment Act of 1882. Price 4s.
KELLY and Co., 51, Great Queen-street, W.C.; SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.; and all Booksellers.

HERBERTON (WILD RIVER) TIN LODES, NORTH QUEENSLAND.
Every information relative to the progress of lode-tin mining in the Wild River district (termed by geologists "The Cornwall of Australia") can be obtained by communicating with the undersigned. CHARLES JENKIN.
"Herberton Advertiser" Office, Herberton, September, 1882.

WM. BREDEMAYER,
MINING, CONSULTING, AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
48, SECOND SOUTH STREET,
United States Mineral Surveyor for Utah and Idaho, Notary Public, Geological Examinations, Reports on Mining Properties; Surveys Mines, Railroads, and Canals, and Superintends the Workings of the same. Prepares Estimates and Plans for Opening and Working Mines. Expert on Mining Questions before the Courts.
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MR. P. S. HAMILTON (late Chief Commissioner of Mines for the Province of Nova Scotia), PRACTICAL GEOLOGIST, MINING AGENT, AND MINING ENGINEER, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
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MONEY LENT, at EIGHT, NINE, and TEN PER CENT., on FIRST MORTGAGE OF FREEHOLDS FOR IMPROVEMENTS, AND STOCKING, said freeholds in the Province of MANITOBA.
Address, HERBERT C. JONES, Solicitor, 20, Masonic Hall, Toronto.

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR
WATSON BROTHERS,
MINEOWNERS STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS &c.
1, ST MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

The severe weather of late has seriously affected dressing operations at some mines, particularly in Wales; but, considering the mild winter we have had altogether, we ought not to complain.

The lode at D'Eresby Mountain is looking better at No. 5, and we hope the returns will be increased. At the old price for lead the present returns would yield a profit, as the mine is worked very inexpensively by water-power. All we want, therefore, is a better price for lead, when returns would be increased and the mine pay well. The low price of shares is caused solely by the state of general depression in the market, which forcibly reminds one of the old adage, "When things are high the public buy, but when they're low they let them go."

We do not know who wrote the letter on Langford in last week's Journal, but what he prognosticates is just what we were led to expect from the reports of some half-dozen agents when we introduced the mine on the old Cornish system of all going in alike—that is, without any premium or promotion money whatever. We were told that the junction of the copper and silver lodes had not been met with in the shaft by the old company, who tried to keep the water 20 years ago, and this has proved to be the case, so that the junction is before us, as well as the prospect of cutting ore in other places. Capt. Rowe, late manager of Crebor, wrote that some years ago he carefully surveyed all the available parts of the mine, and broke from the different parts of the lode samples, which he assayed, and they gave the following results:—No. 1 sample of silver ore, 336 ozs., value 84l. per ton; No. 2 sample, 130 ozs. 13 dwts. 3 grs., value 32l. 10s. 8d. per ton; No. 3, 27 ozs. 6 dwts. 16 grs., value 9l. 10s. 8d.; No. 4 copper ore, 25½ per cent. Capt. Rowe added:—"The rich silver lode underlying south, and the great copper lode underlying north, were in those days the great points of attraction to sink the engine-shaft to the point of junction of the copper and silver lodes approaching each other at a depth of not more than 50 fathoms below the adit level." And he wound up by saying "that he believed if the mine were properly developed with adequate machinery, and energy employed in the right direction, that Langford silver will not be second to any mining property of equal magnitude within the silver-bearing stratification of Calstock and Callington, and that great and lasting profits will be the result in a comparatively short period after the workings are drained." Thus we ought not to be far off good results now, and shares can be had at par.

The Dolcoath lease affair, which has caused so much stir in Cornwall, and to which we referred some weeks ago, has at last been settled, and Mr. Basset, the lord, is to receive 25,000l. instead of the 40,000l. demanded. We hear that strong language was made use of at the meeting, but it was felt that the lord had the power in his own hands, and would grant no other terms. The question of South Caradon lease, the lord of which mine happens to be a very old lady, is now exciting some interest. Not long ago we had to complain of the Crown, and if ever there was a time when lords of mines should be lenient, it is in the depressed state of mining, otherwise they will kill many of the geese that have laid them golden eggs for worthless land, otherwise than for mining purposes.

At West Caradon, Gilpin's lode has been cut at the 38 cross-cut north; this is in new ground, and important. The ore of Gilpin's lode is very rich.

CLARA CONSOLS MINE, CARDIGANSHIRE.

A CONTINUATION OF FORMER SALE.

TO MINING PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MINING PLANT AND MATERIALS.

MR. J. W. ROGERS has been instructed by the Official Liquidator to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, March 29th, 1883, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the Mine, near Ponterwyd, the WHOLE of the VALUABLE MACHINERY, PLANT, AND MATERIALS

OF the CLARA CONSOLS MINE, comprising:—
1 40 feet by 4 feet water wheel, 40 fathoms launders.
80 fathoms or thereabouts of iron rods, 1½ inch rounds.
2 24-inch pulleys.
1 shears 40 feet high with pulley and stays.
1 pithead frame, 24 high with pulley.
Span beam and legs for capstan.
8½ fathoms ¾ inch chain, 80 fathoms, or thereabout, of different sizes.
2 machine kibbles.
Pulley stands under wire rope.
Scales and weights, carpenter's bench.
Several lots of useful iron, a quantity of bolts of different sizes.
Smith's bellows with patent nose pin.
1 jigger hatch, a quantity of stone flagging.
2 6-foot cranks, centre piece for
or stan.
1 shaft bob.
1 angle do.
Buckets and bucket rods.
9 fathoms, 3 feet, 11 inch pumps.
1 6-inch windmill and working, pulley stands, brackets, office chairs, table, and several other useful articles.

Clara Consols is situated about 11 miles from Aberystwyth, the turnpike-road passing through the mine. Most of the machinery is in capital condition and nearly equal to new, so that the sale affords an excellent opportunity to purchasers.
For further particulars apply to the Official Liquidator, WM. BATTYE, Esq., 16, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C., or to Captain BEAY, Ponterwyd Aberystwyth.
Dated 14th March, 1883.

CARDIGANSHIRE.
TO CAPITALISTS, MINING AGENTS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF TWO VALUABLE LEAD AND BLENDE MINES, known as the FLORIDA and SOUTH LISBURN respectively; together with the LEASE of each, and the WHOLE of the PLANT and MACHINERY thereon and thereto belonging.

MR. J. W. ROGERS announces receipt of instructions to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Lion or Gogerdan Arms Hotel, in the town of Aberystwyth, in the County of Cardigan, on Tuesday, April 17th, 1883, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in Two Lots—namely,

LOT I.
THE FLORIDA LEAD MINE.
With unexpired LEASE of 20 years, together with all PLANT and MACHINERY thereon, a printed inventory of which may be inspected at the office of the Auctioneer, Aberystwyth, any time prior to sale, or copy of same, with plans, will be forwarded to any address on application to the agent, Mr. E. Halse, Strata Florida; or the Auctioneer. The dead rent is £25 per annum, mergeable into 1-16th, the royalty. The mine is situated three miles south-east of Strata Florida Railway Station, and about 16 miles from the town of Aberystwyth. The land is owned by Cornelius Le Brun Powell, Esq., of Aberystwyth.
NOTE.—The lodes in this set run parallel with the famous Lisburne Mines, and are of similar character, a few years working produced upwards of 1500 tons of galena and blende, which realised £7300. The mine is worked very economically by water-power, the water is supplied from the Teify Pool, so that no drought can stop the dressing and pumping operations. In one year the mine sold nearly half the amount of blende returned from the whole of Cardiganshire in that year (see Hunt's Mineral Statistics). Since June, 1875, as will be seen by Mr. Halse's report, which will be printed and appended to the inventory and plans, copies of which can be had on application to the auctioneer, exploratory work only has been carried on at Florida; the shaft has been sunk deeper, and the main lode explored for 50 fathoms to the east, stopping ground to this extent being left untouched. The lode has been shown to have improved in depth as well as in length, as the course of ore dips east by further sinking the lode will not only be found to become richer but the ore will be nearer the shaft, and therefore can be stepped down at less cost than heretofore.

LOT II.
THE SOUTH LISBURN LEAD AND BLENDE MINE.
Together with the unexpired LEASE of eight years, with written promise of renewal from the landlord, with all APPURTENANCES, MATERIALS, PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c.
NOTE.—The set is situated 2½ miles north-east of Strata Florida Railway Station, and 1½ mile north of the Florida Sett. The principal lode is a continuation of the Espar-y-Mwyn main lode. The engine-shaft has been sunk 45 fathoms below adit, or about 60 fathoms in all. Near the surface the lode produced large quantities of solid galena; in other parts it contains rich blende. In a few months in 1872-3 it produced about 250 tons of the latter ore, which realised £1000, since then the works have not been materially extended, nor has it been attempted to work the lode out. Many tons of blende lie on the surface, which would amply pay to dress with suitable machinery. The dead rent is £25 per annum, mergeable into 1-16th royalty. The mine is worked by water power; the water is supplied from a large artificial pond. The landlord is James Waddingham, Esq., of Hafod.
The Auctioneer begs to call special attention to this highly important sale, as the property must be realised.
Further particulars, together with plans, inventories, and reports, may be obtained of the agent, Mr. E. HALSE, Strata Florida, Cardiganshire; or from the Auctioneer, Aberystwyth, at whose office they may also be inspected.
Auctioneer's Office, Cardigan House, Queen's-road, Aberystwyth.

TO BE SOLD, A MINE YIELDING RICH COPPER ORES (carbonate and suboxide), situated near BAUNEI, in the province of CAGLIARI.
The concession embraces about 200 hectares of land, but may be extended to 18,000 hectares. It is six kilometres distant from the seaport town of TORTOLI (regular line of steam packets at good anchorage). It is accessible also by a good road from the port of Arbatax. Good climate, springs of fresh water, and water from the Ertilli River.
Abundant timber growing on the property.
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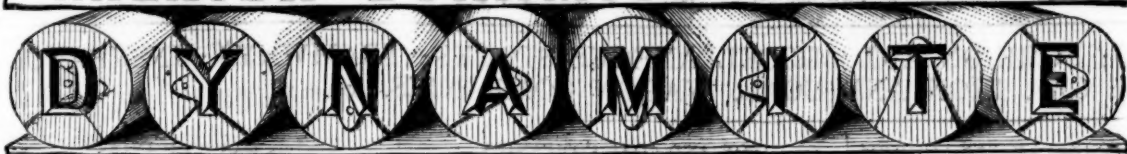
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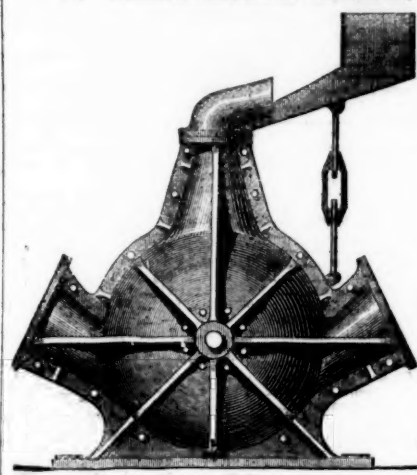
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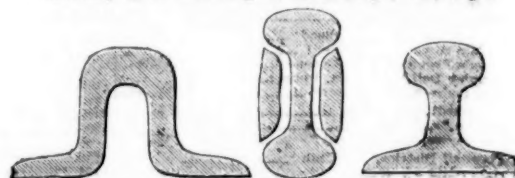
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